(XLIst YEAR.) THE (No. 2020.)

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 29, 1785.

LONDON, *June* 11—*July* 30.

A CERTAIN royal duke is reported to have loft 60,000l. at play with a French nobleman at Avignon.

Congreſs has ſent a plenipotentiary to the court of Spain. He is inſtructed to demand a free navigation of the river Miſſiſippi to American veſſels, and in the event of a refuſal to ſignify to the Spaniſh miniſtry that the United States will not deem themſelves anſwerable for any depredations their citizens may make on the ſubjects of Spain, in Florida and Louiſiana.

By letters from Cadiz, dated June 2, we learn, that the Spaniſh armament, which has for ſome time paſt been fitting out at Ferrol, received orders from the court of Madrid to debark all the land forces deſtined for the ſiege of Algiers, certain accounts having been received of the plague and a putrid dyſentery raging with great violence throughout the whole of the piratical ſtates.

A letter from Cornwall, dated June 26, ſays, "Our wheat in general in theſe parts looks well, but what will become of our barley, oats, and graſs, unleſs rain comes ſoon, God only knows; the ſtock of old hay is all ſpent, and this ſcarcity hath induced the farmers to look a little more forward than they were wont to do, and put them upon the tillage of turneps for their winter proviſion."

By letters from Bath we hear, that the ſcarcity of water there is very great, it being ſold about the ſtreets, a very extraordinary circumſtance, conſidering its ſingular ſituation.

France, as well as England, has reaped ſome advantage from the Dutch troubles, as large ſums of money have been ſent from Holland to both thoſe countries, in conſequence of the unſettled ſtate of their affairs at home.

Every advice from Dublin ſays, that the propoſitions will meet with the moſt violent oppoſition. All the firſt people of abilities are decidedly againſt them, viz. Gratton, Daly, Flood, &c. Indeed the caſtle dread the defection of Daly more than any circumſtance ſince the duke of Rutland's adminiſtration.

A letter from Dublin, dated July 8, ſays, "The fate of our commercial, legiſlative, and judicial rights, is entirely involved in the preſent intended regulations between the two kingdoms. The civil and perſonal liberties of not only the preſent age, but even of poſterity to the lateſt generation, are, moreover, particularly at ſtake. The diſtinct exerciſe of the regal executive at home, and the imperial executive abroad, are alſo deeply concerned, as likewiſe the judicial privilege of regulating our own revenue. Our independence, nay our very exiſtence as a reſpective kingdom, abſolutely reſts upon the final determination of the preſent ſerious and important buſineſs; Iriſh firmneſs, unanimity, and patriotiſm, were never more called on for exertion, than in the hour of national trial that now approaches, and preſſes on us almoſt every inſtant. We have now no alternative left, but to accept of conditions that are big with deſtruction to our commercial and political welfare, or to reject the whole with a becoming ſpirit, and a zeal for the public welfare. The cauſe of patriotiſm is waxing ſtrong, and will every day receive freſh acceſſions to its power, till at length, it will become irreſiſtible in its effects; the firm phalanx of Ireland's friends will be able to bear down all oppoſition, and overcome, in the end, every open attack and inſidious ſtratagem.

"To ſuppoſe that the Iriſh propoſitions had originated from the wiſhes of the people of Ireland, muſt indeed be abſurd and ridiculous to the laſt degree. Can it be believed that Iriſhmen were weary of their legiſlative independence ſo recently confirmed to them, or that they requeſted to give up an unreſtrained trade to the united colonies, that they wiſhed to be bound for ever in the trammels of the Britiſh monopolies, or that they would reject the idea of protecting duties, in order to obtain the precarious advantage of the Britiſh market? Iriſhmen never demanded ſuch regulations; the deſire of ſuch an arrangement never pervaded the community at large, nor even a ſingle claſs or denomination in any part of the kingdom. Let not adminiſtration, therefore, at the other ſide, be under the ſmalleſt apprehenſion of diſoblidging the people of this country, by with-holding this wonderful favour that is now in agitation; but, on the contrary, let them conſider, that no meaſure, at any former period whatever, has been ſo juſtly and generally diſguſting, and that the total ſuppreſſion of the preſent plan, would be a boon of the moſt ineſtimable value to the ſubjects of both kingdoms."

The accommodation between the emperor and the republic is now looked upon as certain. It is aſſured that the courier diſpatched laſt Friday night by the French ambaſſador, carries aſſurances to the miniſtry of Verſailles, that the ſtates general have at laſt conſented to the conditions propoſed; and that the deputies of the republic will ſet out for Vienna without delay. Such is, at leaſt, the general report, which every thing confirms to be well grounded. Nevertheleſs the abſence of his imperial majeſty may poſſibly retard the buſineſs, as it will be difficult to combine the time of the arrival of the deputies, with that of his majeſty's return from his intended voyage to Italy. However, it is thought that circumſtance will not occaſion any change in the preſent diſpoſitions; therefore we may fix our opinion on the probability of peace.

NEW-YORK, *September* 12.

On the 24th ult. congreſs reſolved, "That the ſecretary to the United States for foreign affairs be, and he is hereby directed to report the draught of an act to be recommended to the legiſlatures of the reſpective ſtates, for puniſhing the infractions of the laws of nations, and more eſpecially for ſecuring the privileges and immunities of public miniſters from foreign powers."

The 7th inſt. congreſs came to the following reſolution, "That the poſt-maſter-general be, and he is hereby authoriſed and inſtructed under the direction of the board of treaſury, to enter into contracts, under good and ſufficient ſecurity, for the conveyance of the different mails by the ſtage carriages, from Portſmouth in the ſtate of New-Hampſhire, to the town of Savannah in the ſtate of Georgia; and from the city of New York, to the city of Albany, in the ſtate of New-York, according to the accuſtomed route."

We are informed that the hon. John Rutledge, Eſq. has declined the appointment of miniſter plenipotentiary to the United Netherlands; the ſituation of his private affairs from a long attention to public ſervices, prevents his accepting the honourable ſtation.

We hear from good authority that congreſs have directed the board of treaſury to report an ordinance for fixing the ſtandard of weights and meaſures throughout the United States of America.

From various accounts it appears probable, that the ſurveyors appointed by congreſs to lay out the weſtern lands, will meet with oppoſition from the natives, who, perhaps, have had too little attention paid to rights which they poſſeſs in common with other nations.

Sept. 14. On the 17th ult. congreſs came to the following reſolution:

Whereas many ſtates in the union, continue to be unrepreſented in congreſs, or repreſented by only two members, notwithſtanding the many urgent recommendations of congreſs for remedying theſe defects, particularly thoſe of the firſt of November, 1783, and the 29th of April, 1784: And whereas for the want of a complete repreſentation, the great intereſts of the union have frequently been, and continue to be neglected or delayed, and the confederation itſelf, or the adminiſtration thereof by congreſs, may be conſidered as the cauſe of evils which ſolely reſult from an incompetent repreſentation; And whereas it is incumbent on congreſs to prevent opinions ſo derogatory to their honour, and ſo dangerous to the public welfare,

Reſolved, That the ſecretary of congreſs ſhall, once in every month, tranſmit to the legiſlatures of the reſpective ſtates, a liſt of the ſtates repreſented and of thoſe unrepreſented in congreſs, and of the members from each ſtate, that effectual meaſures may from time to time be taken by ſuch ſtates as may be unrepreſented or repreſented by only two members, to remedy theſe defects.

On a report of the board of treaſury, they have alſo

Reſolved, That in all caſes where certificates of the United States payable to the bearer, have been loſt, and no ſatisfactory evidence given of the ſame having been deſtroyed, it would be improper that any new certificates ſhould be iſſued to replace the ſame.

PHILADELPHIA, *September* 17.

On Wedneſday arrived in the ſhip London Packet, captain Truxtun, his excellency Dr. Franklin, late miniſter plenipotentiary from the United States of America to the court of France, after an abſence of near nine years.

The important ſcenes in which this gentleman hath been a principal agent—the ſteady and painful ſervices he hath rendered his country for a long ſeries of years, and the honours he hath conferred on America as a politician and a philoſopher, furniſh a ſtriking example how much a people may be benefited by an individual, and how greatly a ſingle citizen may dignify a nation. The exalted names of WASHINGTON and FRANKLIN, will be the boaſt of Americans in centuries yet to come.

The doctor was received at the wharf, by a number of citizens, who attended him to his houſe with acclamations of joy. A diſcharge of cannon announced his arrival, and the bells rang a joyful peal to his welcome.

With the doctor came his grandſons Mr. Temple Franklin, and Maſter Benjamin Bache.

ANNAPOLIS, *September* 29.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in Dublin to another in Baltimore, dated July 12, 1785.

"The commercial propoſitions of the Britiſh parliament do not, by any means, meet with the approbation of the people in general; ſeveral counties and cities are inſtructing their repreſentatives to poſtpone the diſcuſſion of them until the next ſeſſion.

"The county of Armagh have unanimouſly agreed to petition parliament on the ſubject, and are now circulating copies, in order to take the ſignatures of the freeholders. Other counties are in motion, and following their example. Corke, Tipperary, Carlow, King's county, Donegall, and Tyrone, have all declared againſt the propoſitions."

To the FREEMEN and ELECTORS of the STATE of MARYLAND.

Friends and fellow-citizens,

THE time is near at hand when your *virtue* and *public ſpirit* are again to be put to the proof, by a [illegible] your delegates in aſſembly. To prepare you for this great work, the *Baltimore party*, for ten months paſt, hath ground under the *ſarcaſtic ſarcaſms* of *Junius Americanus*, the *American Farmer*, *Farrago*, *Cloſe Obſervator*, the CHRISTIAN, an *old Soldier*—and who not? neither private nor public character hath eſcaped their flanders; inſomuch that a ſtranger might be led to believe that *confuſion* and *horror* exiſted no where in Maryland, ſave in the good town of Baltimore, and that all its tradeſmen and ſhopkeepers had quitted every other *trade* and *buſineſs* for the ſake of wielding their gooſe-quill, and reforming the ſtate.

But although a ſtranger might be led thus to believe, or to think, there are others, better informed, who are not backward to aſſert, that all this noiſe and tumult is the work only of a ſmall but ambitious faction, ſtriving to aſſimilate their more ſimple neighbours; and that, if a certain bruſh maker and apothecary were to exchange their GOOSE QUILLS for thoſe *ſcarlet* and *feſtle*, and a certain perſon his *political harangues* for *evangelical lectures* of PEACE and GOOD-WILL, the town of Baltimore might yet become reſpectable and thriving, and the voice of good men be more regarded in it. The printers of theſe pieces, however, will be beſt able to reſolve this queſtion, viz.—Whether they are the production of *one* or *two* men only; or of a whole multitude, or legion of men? For it cannot be ſuppoſed that a gentlemen who hath ſo long ſignalized himſelf as Mr. GODDARD has done, by the *chaſtity of his preſs*, and his averſion to *private ſcandal*, ſcurrility and abuſe, could, without the greateſt ſolicitation, and *making ſure of his authors*, have publiſhed pieces of ſuch a groſs and libellous nature, as may yet ſubject him and them to a very ſerious account.

"The ſituation of a printer (ſays an elegant writer) is indeed delicate, and the LIBERTY OF THE PRESS very ſacred in its nature. But *perſonal abuſe* is in itſelf ſo hateful, that every perſon of common prudence and humanity inclines to avoid it for his own ſake, even if it were not condemned by the laws of God and man. That attacks ſhould be made by *unknown authors* on *private reputations* indiſcriminately, and that ſlanders ſhould be heaped together of the moſt abuſive nature and malignant hue, and be made the ſubject of news-papers and pamphlets, and dealt forth and retailed, in one publication after another, without proof, without foundation, and even without any name, who dares venture to ſupport the charges made—this certainly is not neceſſary to the *liberty of the preſs*, or the good of mankind; but is converting the *freedom of writing* into downright licentiouſneſs and abuſe, and is deſtructive of the great bonds of ſociety, and every ſort of domeſtic and private felicity. If mens *perſonal characters* or *conduct* are to be brought on the public ſtage, let it be in the face of day—in a generous and undiſguiſed manner—not in private whiſpers or anonymous ſlander, but by an open enemy, who will avow himſelf like a man, an boldly put his name to what he writes." Whatever is done otherwiſe is not for the ſake of truth, but to miſlead the unwary, and to promote faction and party views.

Of this nature are moſt of the publications above referred to. They reprobate, in the groſs, the whole proceedings of the laſt ſeſſion of aſſembly. They call it the *black ſeſſion*, and vilify thoſe illuſtrious *patriots* and *ſtateſmen* of *both houſes*, by whoſe great abilities and unremitted labours, the *ſinking credit* of the ſtate hath been retrieved, its *finances* wiſely and fully arranged, and other foundations laid for its future PROSPERITY, glory, and importance, among the United States of America, as have excited the higheſt applauſe of our more impartial neighbours in the *preſent day*, and will meet with that of our poſterity in *days yet to come!* But nothing can be tolerated by thoſe *Baltimorean* writers, which has not the immediate local and partial intereſt of that town for its object. The *Patowmack navigation act* hath been reprobated by them (although it tends to connect us with the whole *weſtern* world, and near half the counties of the ſtate communicate with the waters of that river, and will be benefited by its navigation); while a ſimilar law for the *Suſquehanna navigation*, from which Baltimore *alone* expects the chief benefit, is for that reaſon warmly approved. In like manner, the appropriation of a few hundred pounds out of the *ordinary* and *retailers* licences (to make good the intereſt of an old debt, for which the public faith ſtood ſolemnly pledged) in order to *enlighten* the *minds* of the RISING GENERATION, and to keep them from *running their* HEADS againſt *folly* and *ignorance*, in their future walk, as *citizens*, *lawgivers* and *patriots* (whereby thouſands of treaſure will be annually ſaved within the ſtate) is nevertheleſs exclaimed againſt as an extravagant waſte of public money; while the grant of a like, and perhaps much larger, yearly ſum, out of the ſame *ordinary* and *retailers licences*, to *enlighten* the ſtreets of Baltimore, and keep the good people of that town from *running their heads* againſt the *poſts*, in their *night-walks*, is deemed a very ſalutary proviſion. The duty on *ſalt* too, and ſome other duties, which in ſome inſtances are ſmaller, and in none greater than in the neighbouring ſtates (where they are intended to operate as a regulation of trade, as well as a productive revenue) are in the creed of thoſe writers declared ruinous to the trade of Baltimore.

But as there *are* wiſe and worthy men in that town, it is impoſſible that ſuch *fallacies* can long prevail, although they may be made uſe of for a time to impoſe on the *ignorant* and credulous; and (by *blackening the*

late* delegates in assembly) to gain the ascendency for a certain party at the ensuing election. The chief engines for this purpose are what is called the *religious bill*, and the acts passed for the encouragement of *learning*.

That the general assembly should at length have taken up the great concerns of *religion*, after being authorised and enjoined thereto by so large a majority as *forty one* to *eighteen* of the venerable *founders* and *framers* of the CONSTITUTION of this state, is not to be wondered at. It hath been rather a matter of wonder to many, that a business so essentially connected with the best interests of the state, should have been so long delayed; or that, when once taken up, it had not been carried into immediate execution; for which the legislature would rather have merited thanks than blame. But when they have submitted the whole to the sense of the public, in order to be guided by the *instructions* which they may receive from their constituents, surely they can merit no blame.

But it is suggested that particular favours and benefits are intended by this bill to those of the *episcopal* persuasion, above all others; and that it may lead to their final establishment, as under the former government. It is almost impossible to answer such improbable and absurd suggestions as these. Does any thing like a *preference*, or the *establishment* of any one persuasion above another, appear on the face of the bill? Is not such establishment known to be directly repugnant to the constitution of the state in every principle? Or were such an establishment possible in favour of any religious persuasion, the danger is not from the members of the *episcopal church*, but those of another denomination, who are known to be of the most *intolerant* principles, and still seeking, by every possible means, to exalt their own party, and to dictate and domineer in all matters that concern either *religion*, *learning*, or *government*. Hence proceeds their opposition to the *colleges*, or *university* of this state; which, because they cannot wholly engross under their own direction, they wish to *starve* or *destroy*. No other reason of their opposition can easily be imagined; for certainly nothing was ever devised more *liberal* and *catholic* than those seminaries are. Equal privileges and advantages are secured to all religious denominations and persuasions. The public benefit hoped from them is alike for all ranks and orders of men, high and low, rich and poor!

Upon this plan, WASHINGTON COLLEGE, on the eastern shore, was founded, and hath for several years flourished, highly acceptable to the community in general, and honoured with the special countenance and unanimous approbation of the legislature. If any thing more *liberal* and *catholic* than this seminary could have been devised in *literature*, it would have been when the *western shore college* came to be founded; the plan of which, at the desire of sundry respectable members of the general assembly, was drawn up by three clergymen of known abilities and different religious persuasions, viz. JOHN CARROLL, WILLIAM SMITH, and PATRICK ALLISON, doctors in divinity. They were unanimous in their draught of the bill, and subscribed an agreement to carry it into execution, as it was laid before the general assembly; and their names were accordingly inserted in the body of the law as principal agents for soliciting subscriptions and opening the seminary. It was, therefore, certainly the duty of each of these gentlemen, after such a solemn engagement, to do every thing in his power for promoting so good a work, in discharge of the sacred trust reposed in him by the legislature.

Why the conduct of the latter of these gentlemen (viz. Dr. *Allison*) should have been directly the reverse of this engagement; and why he should be said to have promoted *instructions* to the general assembly against giving any public assistance to these infant seminaries, may require some explanation. Certainly it is not because either he, or his friends and partizans, have any the least objection to a public support for colleges, when under their own direction. Those of his denomination have from the beginning had the direction of almost all the various public seminaries of learning to the northward of Pennsylvania. These in general have been largely endowed, and continue to be supported and protected by the different states in which they are founded. The very last public address, which we have seen from the governor of the Massachusetts state, has the following paragraph, which well merits the most serious attention of every free citizen of this state, viz.

"Whereas the preservation of the rights and liberties of the people depends upon a due care to diffuse *wisdom* and *knowledge* as well as piety, and to this end that *education* may pervade through, and extend to, every part of our land; I warmly recommend to all good citizens, as they would approve themselves worthy of that character, that they deeply impress on their own minds the great importance of an early attention to the *rising generation*—and for this important purpose that they *liberally provide* for the *public education* of YOUTH, always bearing in mind a part of the *constitution* which does honour to our country, and makes it their duty to *cherish the interests of* LITERATURE *and the* SCIENCES, *and all seminaries of them, especially the* UNIVERSITY of CAMBRIDGE, *public schools*, &c. *in the towns*. Thus, by building on the broad foundation which our pious ancestors laid, *education being supported under the auspices of government*, &c. the sons of the poor and the rich jointly partaking of its advantages, those principles of *equality* which are *essential to the republican form* of our government, will thereby be effectually and perpetually preserved."

The college of Philadelphia was the only seminary of considerable note to the northward of Maryland which had subsisted for a number of years without any public assistance from the state; but no sooner had the aforesaid party or denomination got possession of it, by a most iniquitous* *violation* of its CHARTER and *robbery* of its funds, than they procured a still further support from the state, amounting (it is said) to near *one hundred thousand pounds*, out of the *confiscated property* belonging to the *commonwealth*.

It is to be presumed, then, that if men of this stamp were once the *majority*, or could by their arts of alarming and sowing dissentions among their neighbours of other persuasions or denominations, engross the direction of all our public seminaries to the *southward*, as they have generally to the *northward*, we should hear no more of *private* seminaries and subscriptions set on foot in every quarter, to drain those public ones of their support, or starve them (if possible) in their infancy; nor should we hear the least objection to the most liberal endowment of them at the *general cost* of the state; whereas the present endowment is in the most easy manner to the people, in lieu of an *old fund*, provided for the foundation of a college or public seminary before the war, with some additions from *new funds*, which cannot operate as a burden upon any person; as no man is obliged to contribute to the funds without his own free consent.

It is hoped, then, that the good people of Maryland will ever be sensible of the great benefit to be derived from supporting their public seminaries of learning on their present enlarged and broad foundation. For should ever any one or more state, in the union, or any one party, or junto of parties, engross all the learning of America under their own direction, they would soon become the *ruling power*, and every other would appear little and insignificant before them.

Of the truth of this, the party we are now speaking of have been long aware; and to this end have their politics been steadily directed, viz. to engross, where they can, the direction of public schools and seminaries of learning; and for every family, be its circumstances ever so narrow, to make, what they call, A MAN of at least ONE SON, by educating him for some of the liberal professions, for the assistance and advancement of the rest of the family, and taking a lead in public measures. So far as this is done by fair and honest means, it is laudable and worthy of general imitation. But those who would be ready even to *rob* for such a purpose, would think all other means lawful. *Misrepresentation*, *slander*, *falsehood*, downright *lying*—these would appear but *venial faults*, nay might pass even as justifiable expedients in *the good cause!*

It is hoped, then, that the views and principles of different parties will be well weighed at the approaching election of delegates in assembly, and that no man will be refused a vote merely because he is known to be a friend to *religion* and *learning* upon the most *equal* and *liberal* footing. Men of these principles are an honour to any country, and will promote its truest prosperity and glory; while men of narrow and intolerant spirits, bent only on the aggrandizement of their own party, are disgraceful and ruinous to every community upon earth.

* *That the above censure is not too harsh, in respect to the violation of the charter of the college of Philadelphia, and the seizure of its funds by the* presbyterians *will appear by the following extract from a public address of the* majority *of the assembly of Pennsylvania, upon the secession of the minority in September* 1784. *which is as follows viz.*

"*All we shall say upon the subject of the bill for restoring the* COLLEGE, ACADEMY, *and* CHARITABLE SCHOOL *of the city of Philadelphia to its* original *and* just *owners is, that it was agreed to after the most mature deliberation, and after hearing counsel on both sides. We conceive the safety of all* incorporated *and even* personal *property in Pennsylvania, to depend upon the successful issue of that bill. The law for taking away the* OLD CHARTER *of the* COLLEGE, *we discovered to be equally* repugnant *to* COMMON JUSTICE, *and to the forty fifth section of the* CONSTITUTION."

Assembly chamber, september 29, 1784. *Signed in behalf and by order of the majority,*

GEORGE GRAY, Speaker.

*** The THEATRE in this City, under the Direction of Messieurs HALLAM and HENRY, will be opened early in next Week.

September 28, 1785.

On Friday the 7th of October, at four o'clock, will be sold, at Mr. George Mann's, for ready cash, or short credit,

A NUMBER of very likely and valuable young negroes of both sexes.

Commissioner's-office of army accounts, Annapolis, September 28, 1785.

HAVING long since taken every measure in my power to inform the officers and soldiers of the Maryland line, who have not received their arrears from the United States, that I should close the office for adjusting their claims in this state the first day of October, I find many have neglected to apply. Attention to their interest alone induces me to prolong the period until the tenth day of next November, after which no consideration whatever will render it possible to take notice of their demands, as the papers will then be sent to the commissioner for settling with the army, near congress, and should this intimation be neglected, the subscriber will hold himself fully justified from any difficulty or expence that may be the consequence.

JOHN WHITE, commissioner.

JUST IMPORTED,

In the ESSEX and SAMUEL, captain JAMES MITCHELL, from London, and will be sold by the subscriber, at his store near the Dock, on the lowest terms, for cash or good bills of exchange on London,

A LARGE assortment of GOODS suitable to the season, amongst which are a great choice of the following articles, viz.

Superfine and fine broad-clothes, forest ditto, cassimers, milled and double milled drabs, 6, 7 and 8 quarters coatings, drab kersey, Devonshire ditto, German serges, duffils, fearnoughts, Welch plains, knapped and plain cottons, half-thicks, flannels, baize, striped linseys, mixed frize, 8, 9 and 10 quarters blankets, match coat ditto, 7 and 8 quarters coverlets, 8, 9 and 10 quarters rugs, 7-8ths and yard wide Irish linens, Irish and sleak dowlass, 3, 4 and 5 quarters checks, table clothes, chintzes, calicoes, stamp'd cottons, corduroys, satin beavers, velverets, hair shags, silk and worsted hose, tammies, durants, camlets, blue and scarlet cardinals, jeans and jean twine, with a number of other goods not enumerated.

He likewise keeps all kinds of wet goods, which he sells, wholesale and retail, on the lowest terms, for cash.

JAMES MACKUBIN.

September 20, 1785.

JUST IMPORTED,

In the ship ESSEX and SAMUEL, from London, and to be sold on the most reasonable terms by Ridgely and Evans, at their store near the head of the Dock, for cash, or good bills of exchange on London,

AN assortment of GOODS suitable to the season, among which are,

Superfine, second, and coarse broad clothes, double milled drab, Devonshire kerleys, Bath coatings, bearskins, hunters plains, German serges, green and blue frizes, duffils, halfthicks, penniston, fearnought, negro cottons, flannels, linseys, green baize, ready made great coats and pea jackets, green, blue, and mottled rugs, rose and striped blankets, durants, tammies, figured stuffs, shalloons, camlets and camletees, silk and stuff quilted petticoats, cotton corduroys, velverets and thickets, womens and girls scarlet cardinals and cloaks, mens, boys, and womens thread, cotton, and worsted hose, mens milled yarn ditto and gloves, sailors caps, 7-8ths and yard wide Irish linens, brown and white Irish and Russia sheetings, brown hollands, housewife linens, 3 quarters and 7-8ths Irish and loomed dowlass, oznabrigs, table clothes, diapers, 5 quarters and 7-8ths striped bedtickings, bed bunts, striped linens and cotton checks, womens, maids, and girls stays, mens and boys shoes, womens, maids, and girls stuff, Morocco, and black leather shoes and pumps, mens, youths, and boys fashionable hats, stationary, white and coloured threads, calicoes and chintzes, cambricks and lawns, black and white lace, rich black satin, fashionable plain lutestrings, modes, sarcenets, persians, ribands, gauzes, sprig lawn, gauze and muslin aprons, gauze handkerchiefs, muslin, gloves and mits, powder and shot, mustard, pewter, jeans, jean and sail twine, 2 inch white rope, bed cords and leading lines, single refined loaf sugar, hyson tea, Anderson's pills; Stougton's bitters, elegant brass pillar fire dogs, shovels and tongs, copper and newmake iron tea kettles, bell metal mortars and pestles, brass candlesticks, an assortment of cutlery, with various other articles not enumerated.

Annapolis, September 25, 1785.

THE members of the CINCINNATI in this state are hereby informed, that the meeting stands adjourned to the 17th of October next.

JOHN KILTY, secretary.

Annapolis, September 20, 1785.

THE subscriber takes this method to inform all those that are indebted to him on open account to the end of the year 1784 or by note, to come and settle them.

He likewise would wish to inform his customers that he has at his store by wholesale, good Jamaica spirit, West-India and New-England rum, and the following articles by retail, Lisbon and Teneriffe wine, loaf and brown muscovado sugars, molasses, coffee chocolate, bohea tea, candles, soap, Liverpool and Lisbon salt, an assortment of earthen ware, and many other articles too tedious to mention.

ABSALOM RIDGELY.

Annapolis, September 27, 1785.

THE subscriber intends to petition the next general assembly to confirm and make valid a certain instrument of writing, purporting to be the last will and testament of his late father.

BEALE HAMMOND.

September 20, 1785.

NOTICE is hereby given, that we intend preferring a petition to the next general assembly of this state, to empower us to make sale of certain lands being in the counties of Washington, Frederick, Prince-George's, and Charles, the property of the heirs of Dr. Adam Thompson, deceased.

JOHN HAWKINS,
LILBURN WILLIAMS.

THERE is at the plantation of Robert Davidg, taken up as a stray, a dark brindle COW, she is marked with a crop in the right ear, and a slit in the left. The owner may have her again on proving property and paying charges.

Annapolis, September 15, 1785.

MR. ROUSSELL,

Intending to leave the city this week, the term of his engagement here having expired,

BEGS leave to return to his friends and the public his warmest acknowledgments for the many favours conferred on him, and to acquaint them he means to return in the ensuing spring, when he hopes for a continuance of that patronage he has hitherto so happily experienced, and of which he shall ever retain the most grateful remembrance.

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* *A very capital part of the abuse of those writers hath of late fallen to the share of a gentleman who was once in considerable favour with their party, namely that eminent* statesman *and approved* patriot, S--- L CH--E, *Esq; to whose great* senatorial abilities *and indefatigable labours in assembly, even to the neglect of his own private fortune for a number of years past,* Maryland *stands highly indebted for many of her best* laws *and wisest political regulations. But be but the magnanimity to* persevere, *and to despise the opposition of a party and faction, from which at present he has little reason to expect either forgiveness or favour. But what has Mr.* MM--H--N *done that he should come in for a share of abuse from such a quarter? 'Tis true, being a* law-member, *he is one of those from whom Mr.* Ch--e *often derives very ready and cordial assistance in committees, and in framing bills, &c. But then he never forgets his constituents. Scarce a day passes in the house in which he has not some motion in favour of "the* good *town, the great* commercial *town of* BALTIMORE!" *And should opposition arise,* ROBERT DAVID *will lift his voice like a trumpet, and make the pigmy opponent to nothing. To him the town of Baltimore owes the large grant out of the ordinary and retailers licences for the night watch and erection of lamps, and every law made for that town during the last session, in which he had the assistance of* Mr. Ch--e *whenever required, while his colleague* Mr. H--t *was often sick, or* absent *on very material occasions. But* John *is a* presbyterian, *and* David *is said to be something of an* episcopalian.

TO BE SOLD,

ALL that tract of land called Bunker's-hill, which did formerly belong to Henry Ayton. It lies in Anne-Arundel county, on the main road from Baltimore to Frederick-town, about 27 miles from the former, and contains 681 acres and a quarter, 100 acres of which are cleared and under fence. There are on it a good dwelling house, kitchen, and spinning house, with stone chimnies, a meat house, dairy, two corn houses, three tobacco houses, and a good framed barn, a mill seat and mill houses, a garden paled in 220 feet square, apple and peach orchards, about 30 acres of meadow ground and 20 acres of wood land under a good chesnut fence 12 rails high; the land is level and soil good, and well adapted to growing tobacco, adjoining it there is a great deal of excellent range. Seven years credit will be given for the purchase money, on giving bond with good security therefor, and to pay the interest annually.

J. T. CHASE.

THE subscribers have imported, in the Essex and Samuel, captain James Mitchell, from London, a large assortment of GOODS suitable to the season, amongst which are a very great choice of MANCHESTRY and some FASHIONABLE SILKS.

They will dispose of the goods they have on hand, with those now imported, at wholesale, much to the advantage of the purchaser, as a considerable part may be had on a credit of two or three years upon having the payment secured, and so far as is necessary punctually complied with as will enable them to comply with the payments to their correspondents in London. The goods are all fresh and good in quality. Should the purchaser be desirous of carrying on business in Annapolis, the store now kept by them on the Dock may be had with the goods.

8w THO. & BENJ. HARWOOD.

August 10, 1785.

NOTICE is hereby given, that I intend to petition the next general assembly to make valid and good in law, a deed of bargain and sale from Erasmus Gill, sen. to me, for two tracts of land called Barneby Resurveyed, and Clovis Course, lying in Montgomery county, the deed is dated the sixth of June 1775, executed and acknowledged by Erasmus Gill and Cassandra his wife, not recorded as the act of assembly requireth.

THOMAS CONTEE.

September 1, 1785.

TO BE SOLD,

A VERY valuable tract of land, situate and lying on the mouth of Winter's Run, in Harford county, and containing about two hundred and twenty-seven acres; it is about twenty miles from Baltimore-town, about four from Harford-town, three from Joppa, a mile from Abington, and about the same distance from the navigable waters of Bush river; upwards of one hundred acres are a fine rich bottom. Also, five hundred acres, part of a tract of land lying on Bush river, and adjoining the town of Abington. For further particulars inquire of Mr. Richard Dallam, at Abington, in Harford county, or the subscriber, at Annapolis. w 8

AQUILA PACA.

August 30, 1785.

By virtue of a writ of *venditioni exponas*, from the general court of the western shore of the state of Maryland, will be exposed to public sale,

THE real and personal estate of Thomas Harwood, late collector of Anne-Arundel county, on Friday the 30th of September next; on Saturday the 1st of October next, the real estate of Richard Wells; and on Monday the 10th of October next, the real and personal estate of Thomas Watkins, jun. deceased. The sales to begin at eleven o'clock in the forenoon, all of which will be sold on bond with security, payable the 1st day of January 1790, in specie, or specie certificates liquidated by this state, and the interest to be paid annually. ts

RICHARD HARWOOD, jun. sheriff of Anne-Arundel county.

September 14, 1785.

THIS is to give notice to those that gave their bonds to the subscriber, on the first day of September, 1784, for three years credit, provided they should pay the interest annually and punctually, or otherwise the indulgence should be forfeited, that he will certainly avail himself of their neglect, and bring suit for the principal and interest, unless the interest be paid by the 10th day of October next.

T. HANSON.

July 5, 1785.

RAN away, this morning, from the subscriber, living in Anne-Arundel county, near Queen-Anne, a negro man named POMPEY, about five feet eight or ten inches high, twenty-five years of age, very black and smooth faced, stammers in his speech; had on when he went away, a white shirt and a pair of new striped holland trousers; it is probable he may change his name and dress, as he took with him other cloaths, and pass for a free man; it is likely he will either make for Annapolis or Baltimore town, and endeavour to get on board some vessel, as he has formerly been used to this bay. Whoever takes up said negro, and secures him in any gaol so that I may get him again, shall receive a reward of five pounds, paid by

ROBERT SAUNDERS.

July 20, 1785.

WAS lost or stolen, from out of the subscriber's house, at Choptank-bridge, Caroline county, and state of Maryland, five state of Maryland certificates, dated September 20, 1784, numbered 5223, 5224, 5225, 5226, for £. 100 specie each, and 5227, £ 62 5 5 specie, on interest from the first of August 1780, issued by Christopher Richmond, Esq; auditor-general, to major Archibald Anderson, late of the state of Maryland, deceased, and received by the subscriber as attorney for Dr. William Molliston, of Dover, state of Delaware, administrator of the said major Archibald Anderson. Any person who hath found them, or who hath obtained possession of them, by bringing them to the subscriber, at Choptank bridge, or delivering them to James Brice, Esq; of the city of Annapolis, (if not stolen) shall have a reward of six dollars. They can be of no use to any one, as deposition is lodged and payment stopped in the proper offices, by the subscriber, 6w

BENEDICT BRICE.

August 23, 1785.

NOTICE is hereby given, that a petition will be presented to the next general assembly for an act to enable the subscriber to reconvey, in the name of Lucretia Edmondson, part of a tract of land in Caroline county, called Smith's Discovery, to Michael Smith, of the same county. 8w

DAVID KERR.

September 5, 1785.

On the first Wednesday in October next will be exposed to sale,

A TRACT of land in Anne Arundel county, where the late Mr. Richard Lane, jun. deceased, lived, it lies on the main road leading to Annapolis, and about three miles from Pig-point warehouse; the soil is good, many buildings on it, a good mill seat, and many improvements too tedious to enumerate. The widow has her thirds in the whole tract, which contains 248 and a half acres. Terms of sale will be made known on the day at Pig-point, by

THOMAS CONTEE, executor.

On Friday October 7, 1785, will be run for over the course at Annapolis,

A SUBSCRIPTION PURSE of SEVENTY FIVE POUNDS, free for any horse, mare, or gelding, except the horse winning the jockey club purse. Heats 4 miles each. Four years old to carry 7 stone, five years old 7 stone 10 pounds, six years old 8 stone 7 pounds, aged 9 stone.

On Saturday October 8,

A PURSE of THIRTY-FIVE POUNDS, free for any horse, mare, or gelding, of three and four years old. Four years old to carry 7 stone, three years old a feather. Heats 2 miles each.

Any horse winning two clear heats to be entitled to the purse. Three horses to start each day or no race; the winning horse the first day excluded the second day.

Entrance for the first day ten dollars, for the second day one guinea. The horses to be entered with Mr. George Munn the day preceding the race, or pay double entrance at the post, and to start each day precisely at 11 o'clock.

To be SOLD at PRIVATE SALE,

A NEGRO WOMAN, about 19 years of age, mother of two children, she understands house and plantation work. One half the purchase money must be paid down, and six months credit will be given for the remainder, on bond with good security.

ELIZA LUSBY.

Anne Arundel county, September 14, 1785.

AN election will be held in the city of Annapolis, on the first Monday in October next, for four delegates in general assembly, as also for sheriff of said county.

RICHARD HARWOOD, jun. sheriff.

August 25, 1785.

THE committee appointed to contract with artificers for the building of Charlotte hall school, will attend at the Cool Springs in Saint Mary's county, on Thursday the 13th of October next, if fair, if not the next fair day, in order to contract with any person or persons who may chose to undertake the aforesaid buildings; a considerable sum of money will be advanced the undertaker. A plan of the building may be seen that day, or at any time previous to the day of meeting, by applying to Mr. James Smith, at the Cool Springs.

By order,

JOHN CARTWRIGHT, register.

September 12, 1785.

NOTICE is hereby given to all persons concerned, that the subscriber intends to apply to the court of chancery, for a commission to take charge of the person and estate of John Kellam (son of William Kellam) an ideot.

JOHN KELLAM.

A PETITION will be presented to the next general assembly, for an allowance in the several counties of balances due the estate of the late Mrs. Anne Catharine Green, as printer to the then province of Maryland.

August 20, 1785.

THE subscriber, confined in the common gaol of Cæcil county for debt, intends to petition the general assembly at their first sitting for his liberation. w 8

PATRICK RHEA.

August 19, 1785.

THE subscriber, confined in the common gaol of Cæcil county for debt, intends to petition the general assembly at their first sitting for his liberation. w 8

THOMAS MANUEL.

August 30, 1785.

THIS is to give notice, that I intend to apply to the next general assembly for such restitution of, or compensation for, my property, which has been sold as confiscated, as they in justice shall think reasonable. w 8

JONATHAN HAGAR.

NOTICE is hereby given, that I intend to make application to the next session of the general assembly, for a law to remedy the defect in a lease from Josias Shaw, late of Prince-George's county, to me for the plantation where the said Shaw did live, the said lease not having been acknowledged and recorded in due time.

JAMES WILSON.

Charles county, July 25, 1785.

NOTICE is hereby given, that there will be a petition preferred to the next general assembly of Maryland, for that useful Bridle-way, stopped up by Eleanor Boarman, to be opened

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Charles county, September 16, 1785.

NOTICE is hereby given, that a petition will be preferred to the general assembly at their next meeting, praying them to pass an act to alter the main road leading from Piles's warehouse to Allen's Fresh, the road as now laid out being impassable for carriages of any kind.

THE day proving rainy, the sale of Joshua Ridgely's land, which was to have been on the 21st inst. is put off till the 5th of October if fair; if not the next fair day afterwards.

To be rented, or leased for three years,

A VALUABLE FARM, on the north side of Severn river, with a genteel house thereon, and all convenient out houses, &c. Possession will be given between this and Christmas. Application to be made to Richard Burland in Baltimore, or William Goldsmith in Annapolis. tf

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FIVE POUNDS REWARD.

Bush-creek Forge, September 6, 1785.

RAN away this morning, the two following negro men, viz. HARRY, a thick well set fellow, 30 years of age, 5 feet 4 or 5 inches high, yellow complexion, thin lips, down look, talks fast, by trade a forgeman. JOB, about 26 years of age, 5 feet 8 inches high, very black, bow legged, slow spoken, came from the eastern shore, where it is very probable he will endeavour to get again, by trade a tanner. Whosoever secures the above negroes, so that they are got again, shall receive the above reward, or fifty shillings for either

ROGER JOHNSON.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the subscribers intend to petition the next general assembly to pass a law to give a title to a tract of land lying in Dorchester county, called Galloway's Fancy, unto James Poole.

JAMES POOLE,
SARAH FERGUSON.

Prince George's county, September 18, 1785.

ALL persons having claims against Joseph Brashears, late of Prince George's county, deceased, are requested to present them to the subscriber legally authenticated, that they may be paid; and those indebted are hereby called on to make payment immediately, to enable her to satisfy the just debts against the estate.

MARY BRASHEARS, admx.

September 20, 1785.

LOST, between my house and Pig-Point, two certificates, bearing date the 19th of May 1778, for sixty pounds each, one of them No. 201, the other 200 or 202; they being useless to the person into whose hands they have fallen, will by returning them oblige

THOMAS TILLARD.

Pig-Point, September 15, 1785.

RAN away, on Monday the 28th of August, a negro man named LUKE; he is pretty tall, a black fellow, with a hole in either his right or left cheek occasioned by the tooth-ach, about 25 or 26 years of age, stutters much, and is rather battle-ham'd; had on when he went away, a London brown Bath coating coat faced with buff durant and silver plated buttons, a brown drab waistcoat with brass buttons, a pair of London brown duroy breeches, and dark mixed silk and worsted hose; he took other cloaths with him on the day he ran away; he stole nearly 200 pounds. Any person that will deliver me this negro and the money stolen shall be paid five half joes, and for him without the money two half joes.

BENNETT DARNALL.

THERE is at the plantation of William Holland Reynolds, in Calvert county, a negro man named JACK, who says he belongs to John Oliver, at the Warm Springs in Virginia; he is near six feet high, has a down look, and is pitted with the small-pox. This is to request the said Mr. Oliver, or any other person he belongs to, to take him away.

By the UNITED STATES in CONGRESS assembled, February 23, 1785.

RESOLVED, That the quartermaster-general, commissary of purchases, commissary of issues, commissary of forage, and all the late heads of departments, or their successors or agents, be required without delay, to forward to the board of treasury or to the comptroller, a list of their respective deputies who have been duly authorized to issue certificates. That the heads of departments aforesaid, and each of their deputies who have not settled their accounts, and all other persons who have issued certificates of debts due by the United States, loan-office certificates, and certificates of final settlement excepted, be required forthwith to deliver to the board of treasury, or to some commissioner of accounts in the state where such persons reside, a fair abstract of all the certificates which they have issued, and the shall specify those certificates for which they have taken receipts as for cash paid, and a copy of those abstracts shall be transmitted by the board of treasury to the several commissioners of accounts, to whom they may be of use in detecting frauds.

That a copy of these resolutions be published in the gazettes or public news-papers of the several states, and that if any person or persons so required as aforesaid, shall refuse or neglect for the space of two months from such publication, to deliver a full and just account of the certificates, he or they have issued, the board of treasury, or in case it is not at the time organized, the comptroller, shall take proper steps for causing him or them to be prosecuted according to law.

RESOLVED, That the commissioners of accounts be instructed, to be careful how they admit charges against the United States, on certificates which are not duly supported by the authority of congress, and the accounts of the officers who have issued them.

CHARLES THOMSON, secretary.

An ACT for the discovery of confiscated British property.

BE *it enacted, by the General Assembly of Maryland*, That the intendant of the revenue be authorised and required, at any time before the first day of January seventeen hundred and eighty-six, to call on all persons having confiscated British property in their possession, or the title papers thereof or relating thereto, to discover and make known, and deliver up the same; and if the said intendant has probable and good ground to suspect, that any person holds the same in trust for any British subject, or conceals the same, or any deeds, writings or evidences of the title to such property, he may and shall direct the attorney-general to file a bill in the high court of chancery, on behalf of this state, for the discovery of such trust or concealed property, and for delivering up such deeds, writings, and evidence of title to the same, and thereupon proceedings shall be had, and decree made, according to the rules of the high court of chancery in such cases.

And be it enacted, That any person having possession of any confiscated British property, and not having a fair claim of title thereto, or having obtained the possession of any property formerly belonging to any British subject, in virtue of any gift, grant, sale, devise, or conveyance, made or executed since the nineteenth of April seventeen hundred and seventy-five, and before the first of December seventeen hundred and seventy-nine, by any person declared to be a British subject by the act to seize, confiscate and appropriate, all British property within this state, with intent and design to cover and protect such property from confiscation, or by any conveyance, gift, grant, sale or devise, made since the first of December seventeen hundred and seventy-nine, by any person declared a British subject as aforesaid, not bona fide in pursuance of some contract or agreement made before that day in writing, or for the just payment of a debt due before that day by the person making such grant, conveyance or sale, to the person receiving the same, and shall not discover the same property, and the circumstances under which the same is held, and deliver up the same and the title papers thereof to the intendant of the revenue, by the first day of January in the year seventeen hundred and eighty-six, such person shall forfeit one fourth of the value of the property; and if any person having possession of any such property shall voluntarily discover the same, the intendant shall have full power and authority to sell the same to such person at a reasonable price, secured to be paid to this state, and after the first day of January seventeen hundred and eighty six, the intendant, on waving the penalty, may direct a bill to be filed as aforesaid, against any person having possession of such property.

TO BE SOLD,

A TRACT of land, containing about 1300 acres, which will be disposed of by the whole tract, or laid off in convenient lots, as will best suit those who are inclined to purchase; the land is situated near the Fork of Patuxent, about 18 miles from Annapolis, 18 from Baltimore, and 6 from the Indian Landing; it is well adapted to farming or planting, is well timbered, and has the advantage of more than 100 acres of meadow ground, which can be improved at a small expence, as above 60 acres are cleared and ditched; the soil and improvements will be shewn by the overseer on the place, and the terms may be known, by applying to the subscriber, in Annapolis,

JAMES STEUART.

THERE is at the plantation of Benedict Calvert, Esq about three miles from the Woodyard, taken up as a stray, a dark bay GELDING, about fifteen hands high, appears to be five or six years old, has a snip and a long tail. The owner may have him again on proving property and paying charges.

The subscriber has just imported a large and extensive assortment of books, stationary, jewelry, &c.

AMONG which are, books in history, biography, poetry, voyages, and travels, &c. medical philosophical, and political, with a great collection of novels, most of them in elegant bindings; folio, quarto, octavo, and pocket bibles; English and French prayer books; manuals, hymns, psalters, &c. large and small testaments; Dilworth's, Dyche's, Watts's, and Fisher's spelling books; Wettenhall's Latin and Greek grammars; Brightland's, Priestley's, Greenwood's, and other English grammars; Johnson's, Bailey's, and Dyche's, and other dictionaries; superfine thick and thin folio and quarto post, thick and thin gilt and black edge ditto, foolscap, and pot writing paper; blue and demy blotting and brown paper; large royal broad folio, medium, demy, and foolscap legers, ruled and plain, with proper alphabets, bound in rough calf; long and broad folio, quarto, demy, and foolscap account books; common place books, neatly bound and claiped; demy and foolscap, long and broad, ruled and plain folio and quarto waste and day books, in marble covers; demy and foolscap red leather memorandum books, ruled and plain, interleaved, &c. large and small superfine message cards; demy and foolscap paper cases; large and small drawing and copy books; paste board files; marble palettes; lead note presses, round and flat rulers; paint shells and painting brushes; square and round pewter and lead ink stands; ivory and polished lead ink pots; large and best English and Dutch pens and quills; large and small slates, with slate pencils; a great variety of the most fashionable and superb large and small gentlemen and ladies etwee cases, with silver edges and locks; demy and foolscap red Morocco and black Liverpool stropt pocket books; asses skin memorandum books of various sizes; gentlemen and ladies writing and shaving boxes; black leather pocket ditto; fine razors and razor strops; shaving boxes, with fine scented soap; black hair riband and pins; fine tortoiseshell and other large and small tooth combs; tooth-pick cases and brushes; fine enamelled with cut glass smelling bottles; nutmeg graters, and needle case ditto; elegant tortoiseshell and fine polished leather silver mounted snuff boxes; paper and japan'd ditto; a great variety of ladies set and paste shoe buckles; gentlemens set knee ditto; paste breast pins; gold lockets, rings, and ear-rings; gold and silver vellum lace; elegant gold and silver spangled buttons; sleeve ditto; gilt and fine steel watch chains, and seals with elegant cyphers; cane strings; fine sliding silk purses; gentlemens fine beaver gloves; plated shoe and knee buckles; metal and pinchbeck ditto; plated and steel spurs; fine ivory and black horn table knives and forks; sugar nippers; fine pen knives with cases; scissars; temple spectacles; cork-screws, &c. a great variety of childrens red and green Morocco pumps; little histories, &c. drawing instruments with surgeons lancets; German flutes and instructors for ditto; fowling pieces, and silver mounted pistols; elegant æquatintoes, mezz-tintoes, and engraved prints, some of them executed in a masterly manner; charts of the Chesapeake bay, and maps of North-America on cloth and framed; a great assortment of plays and farces; fine shining patent blacking cakes; buckle brushes; fishing hooks and lines; gentlemens elastic hat bands; lawyers red tape; black lead pencils; superfine sealing wax and waters; gold leaf, &c.

STEPHEN CLARK.

N. B. Binding in all its various branches, port folios of all sorts and sizes executed in a neat and elegant manner, and on the shortest notice, by S. C.

Talbot court-house, July 4, 1785.

To be LET, for a term of years,

THE plantation of the subscriber, now in possession of Clement Hollyday, Esq; with six working negroes; it contains about three hundred and twelve acres; the soil good and situation healthy and pleasant, and convenient to one of the best markets for the seller in the United States; there will be a quantity of wheat sowed this fall. Possession will be given the first day of January next. No person need apply who will not give approved security for payment of the rents and performance of the covenants to be made, if required. For terms apply to Mr. Thomas Hyde, in Annapolis, or to the subscriber. tf

DAVID KERR.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the subscribers intend to petition the next general assembly to pass a law to enable Sarah Ferguson to convey all the land lying on an island in Dorchester county, called Ferguson's Island, unto Thomas Donnack and his heirs.

THOMAS DONNACK,
SARAH FERGUSON.

August 8, 1785.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the subscriber intends to prefer a petition to the next general assembly of Maryland, to make valid a deed from M'Kinsey Smock to him for certain lands.

w 8 JOHN SMOCK.

FOR SALE,

A VALUABLE plantation, lying on Patowmack river, and south side of Piscataway creek, about 7 miles from the flourishing town of Alexandria, containing 304 acres, more or less; the quality of this land is equal if not superior to any in this part of the country, nearly the whole being level, with wood sufficient to support it with care for a great number of years, about 41 acres of excellent meadow may be made with very little trouble or expence; this beautiful and fertile spot is almost surrounded with water, where fish and fowl in their different seasons may be taken in abundance through the year, many other advantages attend the situation of this valuable seat of land too tedious to mention. I have likewise 150 acres of wood land, within one mile of the above tract, which I will sell together or separate, as may be found most advantageous. One thousand pounds is expected will be paid down, or within a very short time, and five years credit will be given for the remainder, upon bond with approved security. If the above lands are sold, there will be offered for sale, a number of likely country born slaves. likewise horses, cattle, hogs, and plantation utensils.

J. H. BEANES.

Intendant's-office, September 2, 1785.

NOTICE is hereby given to all persons indebted to the state of Maryland, that do not pay the interest due upon their bonds by the last day of October, that execution shall issue agreeably to the directions of the act for the emission of bills of credit not exceeding two hundred thousand pounds, on the security of double the value in lands, &c.

DAN. of ST. THO. JENIFER, intendant of the revenue.

August 13, 1785.

THE creditors of Mr. John Chew, of Anne-Arundel county, lately deceased, are desired to take notice, that there will not be a sufficient estate to pay all his debts; they are therefore requested to exhibit their demands as soon as possible, that the executor may know their degree and quality, and proceed to pay in the legal order, as far as he has effects; as he wishes the creditors whose claims are of equal quality, to draw a proportionable part, and thereby relieve him from the disagreeable necessity of preferring one to the other, he submits to them the propriety of meeting together and agreeing upon an equal distribution. The executor will meet the creditors the third Saturday in September next, at the late dwelling house of the deceased.

4w S. CHEW, executor.

THE subscriber having furnished himself with the best materials for carrying on the stay-making business, begs leave to inform his good old customers and others, that the business is carried on by the same person as before the war, namely, Richard Littlemore, where orders for stays will be thankfully received and carefully executed by their humble servant,

CHARLES LANSDALE.

Orders left at the post-office Annapolis, stores in Queen-Anne, Upper Marlborough, Port-Tobacco, Allen's-Fresh, Newport, Chaptico, Mr. James Jordan's, Head of Clement's-bay, Leonard-town, the post-offices at Alexandria, Bladensburg, and Georgetown, or the subscriber's house at Piscataway, will be punctually complied with.

CHARLES LANSDALE.

Annapolis, August 21, 1785.

TO BE SOLD,

A TRACT of land, lying in Tulley's Neck, Queen-Anne's county, containing 1100 acres, divided and rented out at present in three tenements; it will be sold separately, in tenements, or all together; it is good farming land, well wooded and watered, with a fine bottom of a mile and a half extent running through the land, capable of being improved into fine meadow, in a good neighbourhood, convenient to church and mills, and distant from the court house six, and from Chestertown twelve miles. The whole, or any tenement of the above tract, will be sold for specie, or any specie state certificates taken in payment, upon credit, with bond and good security, until the first day of January 1790. Apply to William Ringgold, of Chester-town, or the subscriber. tf

JAMES RINGGOLD.

ANNAPOLIS RACES,

OCTOBER MEETING.

THE Jockey Club purse of ONE HUNDRED GUINEAS, will be run for at Annapolis, on Thursday the sixth of October next, free for any horse, mare, or gelding, belonging to a member of the club; heats and weights as usual. The subscriptions to be paid to Mr. Mann the first day of October.

N. B. The members of the club will meet the day preceding the race, at Mr. Mann's, at 11 o'clock.

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